b. separating the whole blood into a cellular component and an acellular component or a fraction of the acellular component, wherein said acellular component or said fraction of the acellular component contains a targeted immune system inhibitor selected from the group consisting of soluble receptors for tumor necrosis factors α and β, interleukin-1 receptor antagonist, soluble receptors for interferon-γ, soluble receptors for interleukin-1, and soluble receptors for interleukin-6;

c. contacting the acellular component or said fraction of the acellular component with a binding partner capable of specifically binding to said targeted immune system inhibitor;

d. removing the binding partner bound to said targeted immune system inhibitor from said acellular component or said fraction of said acellular component to produce an altered acellular component or altered fraction of the acellular component having a reduced amount of the targeted immune system inhibitor;

e. combining the cellular component with the altered acellular component or altered fraction of the acellular component to produce altered whole blood; and

f. administering the altered whole blood to the mammal.

37 ~~42~~. (Twice Amended) A method for stimulating an immune response in a mammal having a pathological condition, comprising:

a. obtaining a whole blood from a mammal;

b. separating the acellular component or a fraction of said acellular component of the whole blood from the cellular component of the whole blood, said acellular component or said fraction of the acellular component containing a targeted immune system inhibitor selected from the group consisting of soluble receptors for tumor necrosis factors α and β, interleukin-1 receptor antagonist, soluble receptors for interferon-γ, soluble receptors for interleukin-1, and soluble receptors for interleukin-6;

c. contacting the acellular component or fraction of said acellular component containing the targeted immune system inhibitor with at least one

antibody capable of specifically binding to the targeted immune system inhibitor, wherein the antibody is attached to an inert medium to form an absorbent matrix;

d. removing the absorbent matrix comprising the antibody bound to the targeted immune system inhibitor from the acellular component or fraction of the acellular component to produce an altered acellular component or altered fraction of the acellular component;

e. combining the altered acellular component or altered fraction of the acellular component with the cellular component to produce an altered whole blood; and

f. administering the altered whole blood to the mammal.